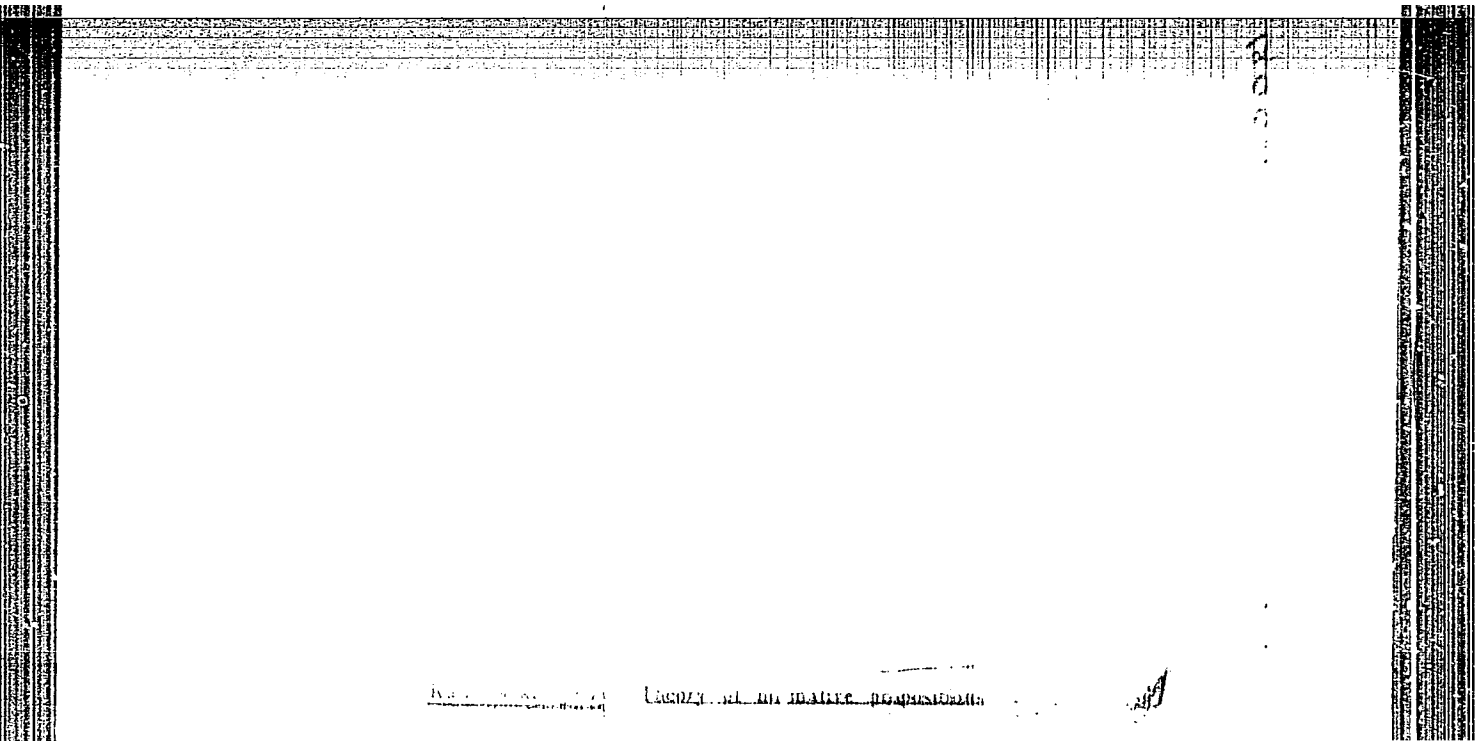
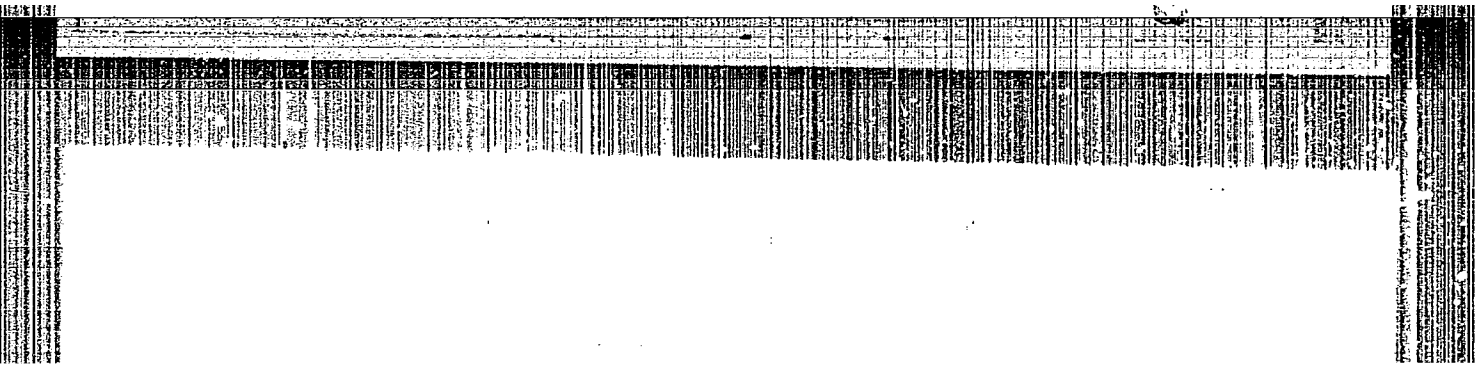
MOZOLOWSKI, W.; ZYDOWO, M.; KALINOWSKI, J.; MOSCZCZYNSKA, Z.

A characterization of the blood-serum in the newborn child, in the parturient woman, and in the healthy non-pregnant woman, by means of refraction, viscosity and specific gravity. Bull. internat. Acad. polon. sc. Classe med no.1-10:65-78 Jan-Dec 50. (CIML 20:8)

Ca
1951

Capillary viscometer with constant pressure. Jerzy Kallinowski. *Bull. intern. acad. polon. sci., Classe méd.* 1950, 79-85(in English).—A device for maintaining a const. air pressure upon a capillary viscometer consists of a balance with Hg reservoirs under each arm. Tilting of the balance maintains the const. pressure. William M. McCord





APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/10/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000620120003-7"

KALINOWSKI, Jerzy

Dependence of serum viscosity on the protein concentration. Polskie arch. med. wewn. 25 no.1a:205-206 1955.

1. Z zakladu chemii fiziol. A.M. w Gdansku; kier. prof. dr. W.Mozolowski.

(BLOOD
viscosity, relation to proteins concentration)
(BLOOD PROTEINS
concentration, relation to blood viscosity)

KALINOWSKI, J.; DERA, J.

Luminescence of fluorescent dielectric liquids under the influence of high electric fields. Acta physica Pol 25 no.2: 205-210 F '64

1. II Department of Physics, Technical University, Gdansk

L 19858-65 EWT(m)/EWP(j)/T Pc-4 ASD(m)-3/AFWL/ESD(t) MLK/RM

AM4021970 BOOK EXPLOITATION

Kalinowski, Jerzy (Master in Engineering); Urbanczyk, Grzegorz Waldemar (Doctor in Engineering)

Study of chemical fibers and their properties (Wlokna chemiczne; badania i wlasciwosci) Warsaw, WPL, 1963. 281 p. illus., biblio. Errata slip inserted. 1304 copies printed.

TOPIC TAGS: chemistry, commercial synthetic fiber, synthetic fiber

PURPOSE AND COVERAGE: This book is intended for engineering and laboratory personnel in the textile industry, and for students at schools of higher education. The book, [illegible], provides fairly detailed [illegible]

fibers. No personalities are mentioned.

TABLE OF CONTENTS [abridged]:

Card 1/2

LAPINSKA, Jozefina; oraz wspolpracownicy: BANASZKIEWICZ, Halina; STALINSKA, Elzbieta; DOBRUCKA-KOKINSKO, Ewa; KALINOWSKI, Jan; KROSNIAK, Franciszka; GWOZDZ, Jozef; LUTZ, Hanna; LUTZ, Jerzy; DWORAK, Wlodzimierz; NARUSZEWICZ, Wanda

The efficiency of occupational rehabilitation in sanatoria for young people. Gruzlica 33 no.4:323-332 Ap '65.

1. Z Zespolu Nadzoru Specjalistycznego Instytutu Gruzlicy (Kierownik: lek. A. Kwiekowa) (for Lapinska). 2. Sanatorium w Lagiewnikach (for Banaszkiewicz, Stalinska). 3. Sanatorium im. Okrzei w Otwocku (for Dobrucka-Kokinsko, Kalinowski). 4. Sanatorium w Istebnej (for Krosniak, Gwozdz). 5. Sanatorium w Dziekanowie Lesnym (for H. Lutz, J. Lutz). 6. Sanatorium w Dzierzaznie (for Dworak, Naruszewicz).

ACC NR: AP7000959 SOURCE CODE: PO/0047/66/017/005/0537/0563

AUTHOR: Dera, Jerzy; Kalinowski, Jan

ORG: [Dera] Marine Station, ZG-PAN (Stacja Morska ZG-PAN); [Kalinowski] Department II of Physics, Gdansk Polytechnic (II Katedra Fizyki Politechniki Gdanskiej)

TITLE: Selected problems of physics of the sea. Part I. Radiant energy transfer in the sea

SOURCE: Postepy fizyki, v. 17, no. 5, 1966, 537-563

TOPIC TAGS: optic property, ocean property, underwater optics

ABSTRACT: Current development in sea optics with special emphasis upon propagation and dispersion of the radiant energy in sea waters, are reviewed and interpreted. The topics covered in detail are: 1) sea water as an optical medium, with consideration of the chemical composition of the water in terms of minerals and organic substances, and of the elementary optical phenomena (scattering, absorption, etc.) in general; 2) optical properties of sea water and their classification into the true, apparent, and hybrid properties; 3) fundamentals of Preisendorfer theory of propagation of radiant energy in sea waters, including the mathematical derivations of the equations summarizing this theory; and 4) verification of the theory by experiments on laboratory models as well as in natural waters. It is pointed out that lack of sufficient experimental data hinders the scientists from developing a completely comprehensive

Card 1/2

ACC NR: AP7000959

and general theory of the propagation of radiant energy in sea waters. The author expresses his gratitude to Prof. Dr. I. Adamczewski for valuable comments on this work. Orig. art. has: 55 formulas, 3 tables, and 14 figures.

SUB CODE: 20/ 08/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 004/ SOV REF: 015/ OTH REF: 055

Card 2/2

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

2

Determination of the dielectric constant of liquid dielectrics by the heterodyne method. K. Hrynakowski and K. Kalinowski. *Roczniki Chem.* 12, 225-31(1932) (in German). A simple app. is described for the approx. detn. of the dielec. const. of liquids. It is especially adapted to technical use. The dielec. const. of CCl_4 is 2.24, of EtOH 4.00. J. Wiertelak

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

BC

A-1

Influence of the methyl, ethyl, and phenyl radicals on the association of salicylic acid derivatives. K. KALINOWSKI (Rocz. Chem., 1933, 13, 384—390).—The mol. polarisations of Ph, Et, and Me salicylate in C_6H_6 at 40·2° are respectively 256·8, 207·6, and 163·4; the mols. are of the dipole type, and are increasingly associated as the concn. rises and the temp. falls. In solutions containing both Ph and Et salicylate association is > for each ester separately, and occurs between both similar and dissimilar mols. R. T.

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

3RD AND 4TH ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Ch

17

Determination of derivatives of barbituric acid. Kazimierz Kalinowski. *Wiadomości Farm.* 62, 633-5, 647-9 (1935)(German summary).—This method is a variation of Budde's procedure (*C. A.* 28, 3170⁹). The following substances were detd.: diethylbarbituric acid (veronal) (I), phenylethylbarbituric acid (luminal) (II), diallylbarbituric acid (dial) (III), butylethylbarbituric acid (soneryl) (IV), Na salt of I (medinal) and Na salt of II. By use of a NaOH soln. with acetone or alc. these compds. can be detd. with an accuracy of 0.1%. Procedure: Dissolve 0.2 to 0.3 g. of the substance in 20-25 cc. Me_2CO or 30-35 cc. alc., add 15-20 cc. of a 1 *N* NaOH soln., and 20-30 cc. H_2O. After complete soln. of the substance titrate with a 0.1 *N* $AgNO_3$ soln. to a visible turbidity. One cc. of 0.1 *N* $AgNO_3$ equals 0.018412 g. of I, 0.023212 g. of II, 0.020812 g. of III, 0.021212 g. of IV, 0.020612 g. of the Na salt of I, or 0.025412 g. of the Na salt of II.

J. Wiertelak

A.S.M.-S.L.A. METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

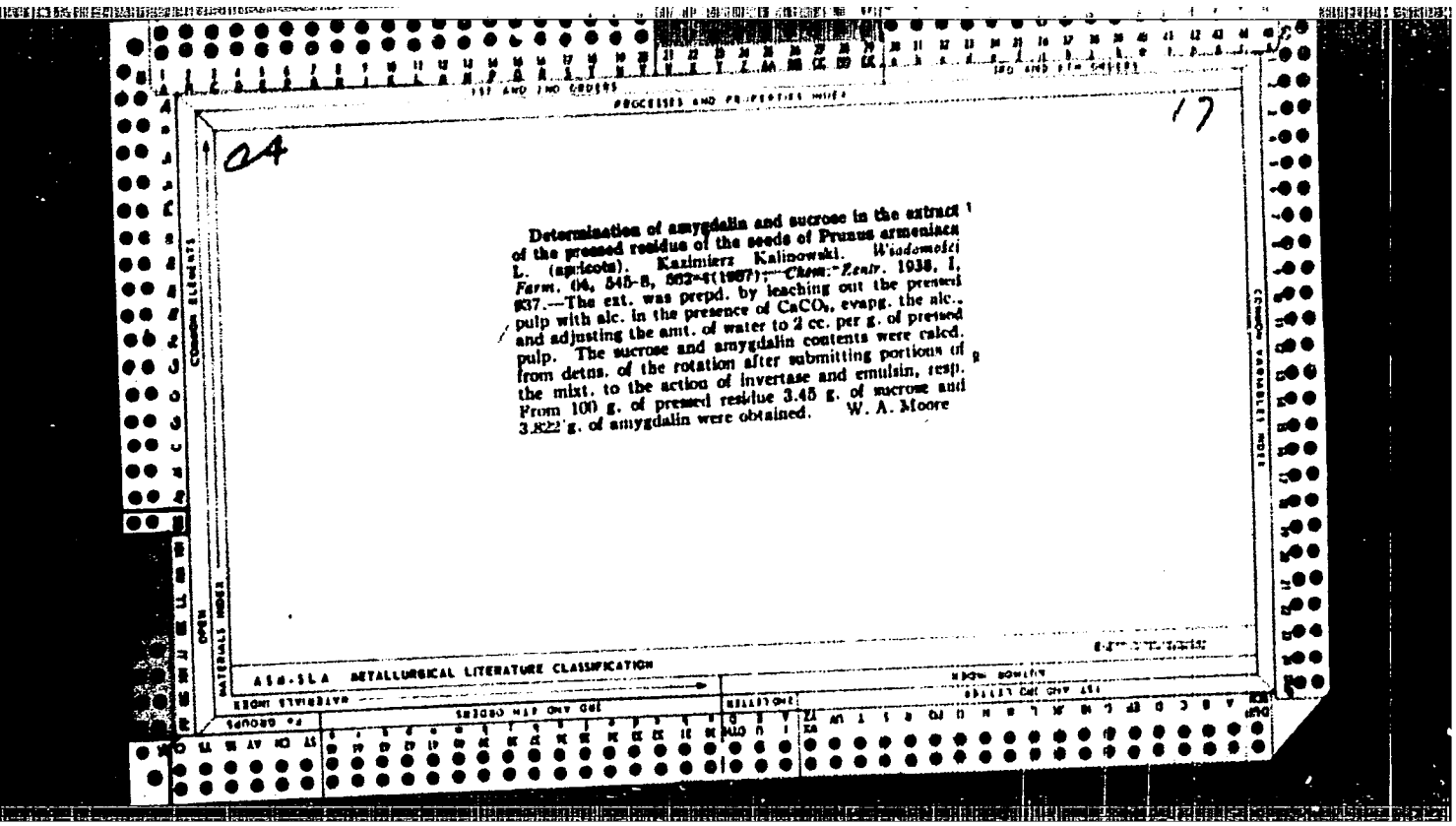
BC

a-1

Thermoregulator of the ordinary type, regulating the heating current without a relay. K. Kazanowski ([illegible] Chem., [illegible]).

R. T.

A.S.M.-S.L.A. METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



04

17

Determination of amygdalin and sucrose in the extract of the pressed residue of the seeds of Prunus armeniaca L. (apricots). Kazimierz Kalinowski. *Wiadomości Farm.* (4, 545-8, 562-4(1937); *Chem. Zentr.* 1938, I, 937.—The ext. was prepd. by leaching out the pressed pulp with alc. in the presence of $CaCO_3$, evapg. the alc., and adjusting the amt. of water to 2 cc. per g. of pressed pulp. The sucrose and amygdalin contents were calcd. from detns. of the rotation after submitting portions of the mixt. to the action of invertase and emulsin, resp. From 100 g. of pressed residue 3.45 g. of sucrose and 3.822 g. of amygdalin were obtained. W. A. Moore

A58-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

1120. **Determination of sulphanilamide.** K. Kalinowski (Ann. Univ. M. Curie-Skłodowska, 1946, 1 [AA], 1–5). — A solution of 0·1—0·2 g. of sulphanilamide in 15–20 ml. of N-H_2SO_4 is made alkaline with N-NaOH, and added to a freshly prepared mixture of 30—60 ml. of 0·1N-$KMnO_4$, 10—20 ml. of 10% KBr, and 5 ml of conc. H_2SO_4. The solution is kept in the dark for 10 min., cooled, 20 ml. of 10% KI are added, and the I liberated is titrated with 0·1N-$Na_2S_2O_3$; the amount of Br used for production of dibromo-sulphanilamide is calc. therefrom. The error varies from −0·51 to +0·19%.
R. Truscoe

CA

11 8

Determination of L-ascorbic acid by the bromometric method with the use of a special apparatus Katarzyna Kalinowski (Acad. Med., Lublin, Poland). *Farm. Polska* 7, 121–4(1951)(English summary).—A drawing and detailed description are given of an original glass app. which makes possible the detn. of ascorbic acid as well as some other substances, e.g. sulfonamides, in quantities of 10 to 50 mg. with an accuracy down to 0.5%. 30 references.

Edward A. Ackermann

KALINOWSKI, K.

"Coulometric Determination of Isonicotinic Acid Hydrazide by Electrochemical Oxidation with Chlorine." P. 73. (PRZEMYSL CHEMICZNY, Vol. 10, No. 2, Feb. 1954. Warszawa, Poland)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4, No. 1, Jan. 1955 Uncl.

KALINOWSKI, K.

528. Coulometric determination of isonicotinic acid hydrazide (isoniazid) by electrochemical oxidation with chlorine. K. Kalinowski (Med. Acad., Lodz, Poland) (*Przem. Chem.*, 1956, 10, 73-74).—Chlorine liberated by electrolysis of 10 per cent. aq. HCl, which also serves as electrolyte, oxidises directly isoniazid present in the anode compartment. The anode compartment is separated from the cathode by an asbestos sheet and contains methyl red, decolorisation of which by excess of chlorine marks the end of the reaction. Platinum-wire electrodes and a current density of 10 mA per sq. cm are used. A milliammeter and iodine coulometer are placed in series with the electrolysed soln. The liberated iodine is titrated with 0·01 N $Na_2S_2O_3$ (1 ml of $Na_2S_2O_3$ = 0·34285 mg of isoniazid). The error is ± 0·3 per cent.

A. D. Jakubovic

KALINOWSKI, Kazimierz

Colorimetric determination of isonicotinic acid hydrazide with electrochlorine. Acta Poloniae pharm. 11 no.2:113-116 1954.

1. Z Zakladu Chemii Farmaceutycznej Akademii Medycznej w Lodzi. Kierownik: prof. dr K.Kalinowski.

(NICOTINIC ACID ISOMERS, determination,
*colorimetry, chlorine oxidation technic)
(CHLORINE,
*oxidation in colorimetric determ. of nicotinic acid isomers)
(COLORIMETRY,
*of nicotinic acid isomers, chlorine oxidation technic)

KALINOWSKI, Kazimierz, Lodz, ul. Narutowicz 75 b, m. 11

Nutrition as a basic factor in efficacy of geriatric medicine.
Wiadomosci lek. 8 no.5:221-227 May '55.
(AGED, diseases
ther.,drugs, eff. of nutrition)
(NUTRITION, effects,
on chemother. in geriatric dis.)

KALINOWSKI, Kazimierz

Drugs used in geriatrics. Wiadomosci lek. 8 no.6:273-280 June '55.

1. Katedra Chemii Farmc. A.M. Lodz.
(AGED, diseases
ther.,use of drugs)
(DRUGS
used in geriatrics)

KAZINOWSKI, K.

KALINOWSKI, KAZIMIERZ

Poland/Analytical Chemistry - Analysis of Organic Substances, G-3

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 19, 1956, 61908

Author: Kalinowski, Kazimierz

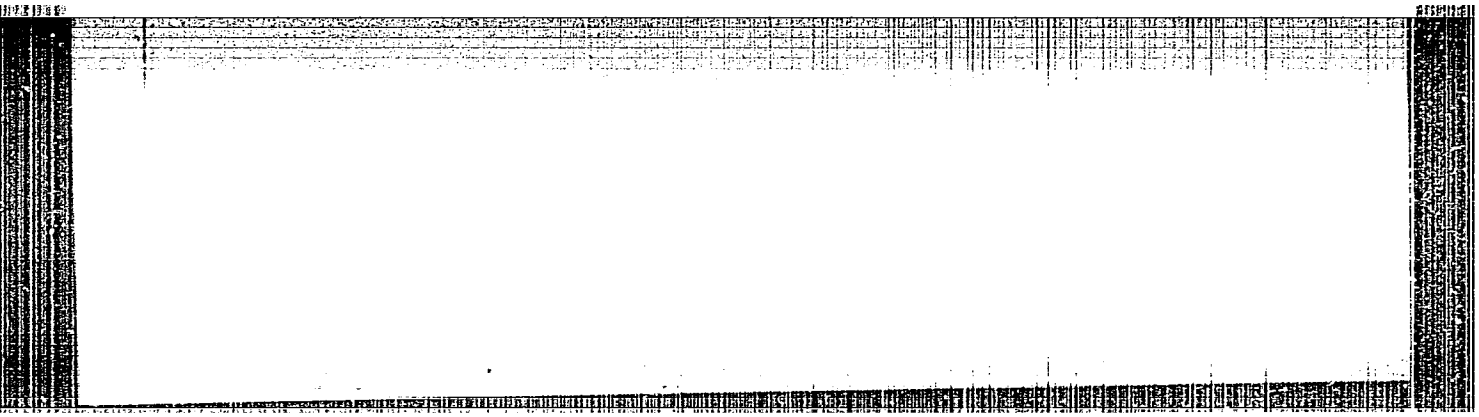
Institution: None ZAKLADU Chem FARM A.M. w Lodz.

Title: Coulometric Determination of Novocain (Hydrochloride of the Diethylaminoethyl Ester of p-aminobenzoic Acid) by Means of Electrolytically Generated Bromine

Original Periodical: Kulometryczne oznaczenie nowokainy (chlorowodorek p-aminobenzoesanu dwuetyloamino-etylowego) za pomoca elektrobromu, Acta polon. pharmac., 1956, 13, No 1, 47-52; Polish; Russian and English resumés

Abstract: Detailed description of method and apparatus for a coulometric determination of novocain by means of electrolytically generated bromine. In the experiments use was made of 30% KBr in 15% H_2SO_4. One ma-sec corresponds to 0.000706 mg novocain. Error, from -0.6 to +0.5%.

Card 1/1



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/10/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000620120003-7"

KALINOWSKI, K.

Coulometric determination of ascorbic acid. K. Kalinowski. [illegible] 1954 30 [illegible] reading a microammeter at 30 sec. intervals. The solution is added to 5 ml. of 5% NaCl in 0·01 N HCl containing 0·1–1 mg. of ascorbic acid, and the microammeter is again read [illegible] the excess [illegible] not reduced by ascorbic acid [illegible]

H. Tausgon

KALINOVSKY

Poland / Analytical Chemistry. E-3
Analysis of Organic Substances.

Abs Jour: Ref. Zhur - Khimiya No. 2, 1958, 4386

Author : Kalinovsky, Bershtel', Fetsko, Sveshkhovsky

Title : The Quantitative Micro-and Macro-Determination of Methyl Thiouracil (2-thio-4-oxy-6-methylpyrimidine) by Coulometric and Permanganate-Bromometric Methods

Orig Pub: Acta polon. pharmae., 1957, 14, No. 2, 77-83

Abstract: The permanganate-bromometric determination of methyl thiouracil (1) is carried out in a bromoscope consisting of a conical falsk to which a fermentation tube (FT) and separatory funnel (SF) are tightly connected. First, into the flask, 50 ml. of 0.1N $KMnO_4$ (11) and 10 ml. of 10% KBr

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which is the current density on the anode. Into

Card 2/3

Poland / Analytical Chemistry.
Analysis of Organic Substances. E-3

Abs Jour: Ref. Zhur - Khimiya No. 2, 1958, 4386

the anode area, 10 ml. of the solution to be analyzed containing (0.05-0.10g./1000 ml.) and 10 ml. of 20% IV are introduced, and into the cathode area a few ml. of 10% IV. The electrolysis is carried out at 20°C. to the appearance of free Cl_2 in the analyzed solution. 1 g-atom of Cl_2 is equivalent to 1/8 moles of 1. The error of the determination is ± 1%.

Card 3/3

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY : H

ABS. JOUR. : RZhKhim., No 17, 1959, No. 61850

AUTHOR :
INSTITUTE :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT :I is ± 3%, for II is + 6%. -- Ya. Shteynberg.

Card: 2/2

H - 73

COUNTRY :Poland H-17
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 21 1959, No. 75822

AUTHOR :Kalinowski, K. and Baran, H.
INST. :Not given
TITLE :The Nephelometric Determination of Luminal (5-ethyl-5-phenylbarbituric acid)

ORIG. PUB. :Acta Polon Pharmac, 15, No 5, 527-531 (1958)

ABSTRACT :A nephelometric method (using the Pulfrich nephelometer) is described for the quantitative determination of luminal (I), based on its reaction with $Hg(ClO_4)_2$. The relative and absolute turbidities of solutions of I have been measured and curves giving the dependence of these quantities on the concentration of I have been constructed. The method permits the determination of 100-550 gammas of I with an error of less than ±4%. The time required for the analysis is about 5 min.
From authors' summary

CARD: 1/1

257

KALINOWSKI, Kazimierz

Titration with high frequency currents with the use of measuring vessels of the electrolytic condenser type. I. Determination of codeine and salicylic acid in aqueous media. Acta pol. pharm. 28 no.5:349-355 '61.

1. Z Zakladu Chemii Farmaceutycznej Akademii Medycznej w Lodzi Kierownik: prof. dr K.Kalinowski.
(CODEINE chem) (SALICYLIC ACID chem)
(CHEMISTRY PHARMACEUTIC)

KALINOWSKI, Kazimierz, prof.dr.

Progress and current problems of drug analysis in pharmacy.
Farmacja Polska 18 no.7:153-155 Ap '62.

KALINOWSKI, Kazimierz; FECKO, Jerzy

Iodocoulometric method for the mocrodetermination of noramidopyrine sodium methanesulfonate (Novalgin). Acta pol. pharm. 20 no.1:53-58 '63.

1. Z Zakladu Chemii Farmaceutycznej Akademii Medycznej w Lodzi Kierownik: prof. dr K. Kalinowski.
(AMINOPYRINE) (SULFONIC ACIDS) (CHEMISTRY, PHARMACEUTICAL)
(MICROCHEMISTRY) (IODINE)

KALINOWSKI, Kazimierz; PIOTROWSKA, Alina

Bromocoulometric microdetermination of chlortetracycline hydrochloride and oxytetracycline hydrochloride. Acta pol. pharm. 20 no.2:199-204 '63.

1. Z Zakladu Chemii Farmaceutycznej Akademii Medycznej w Lodzi Kierownik: prof. dr K. Kalinowski.

(CHLORTETRACYCLINE) (OXYTETRACYCLINE)
(CHEMISTRY, PHARMACEUTICAL) (MICROCHEMISTRY)

KALINOWSKI, Kazimierz; KORZYBSKI, Roman

Mercurial coulometric determination of tolbutamide. Acta pol. pharm. 20 no.3:221-224 '63.

1. Z Zakladu Chemii Farmaceutycznej Akademii Medycznej w Lodzi Kierownik: prof. dr K. Kalinowski.
(TOLBUTAMIDE) (MERCURY) (INDICATORS AND REAGENTS)
(CHEMISTRY, PHARMACEUTICAL)

KALINOWSKI, Kazimierz; ZWIERZCHOWSKI, Zbigniew

Chlorocoulumetric microdetermination of the sodium, potassium and dicalcium salts of p-aminosalicylic acid. Acta pol. pharm. 20 no.4:303-308 '63.

1. Z Zakladu Chemii Farmaceutycznej Akademii Medycznej w Lodzi Kierownik: prof. dr K. Kalinowski.
(AMINOSALICYLIC ACID) (CHEMISTRY, ANALYTICAL)
(SODIUM) (POTASSIUM) (CALCIUM)
(MICROCHEMISTRY)

KALINOWSKI, Kazimierz; ZWIERZCHOWSKI, Zbigniew

Coulometric microdetermination of a mixture of isoniazid and the sodium salt of p-aminosalicylic acid with the aid of 2 haloids. Acta pol. pharm. 20 no.4:309-313 '63.

1. Z Zakladu Chemii Farmaceutycznej Akademii Medycznej w Lodzi Kierownik: prof. dr K. Kalinowski.

(AMINOSALICYLIC ACID) (ISONIAZID)
(CHEMISTRY, ANALYTICAL) (CHLORINE)
(BROMINE) (INDICATORS AND REAGENTS)
(MICROCHEMISTRY)

KALINOWSKI, K., prof. dr

From the Commission for Polish Pharmacopoeia. Farmacja Pol 20 no. 5/6.193-199 25 Mr '64.

1. Chairman of the Commission for Polish Pharmacopoeia.

KALINOWSKI, Kazimierz

Professor K.Hrynakowski as a man and teacher. Farmacja Pol 20 no.9/10:355-357 25 My '64.

KALINOWSKI, Kazimierz, prof. dr.; FECKO, Jerzy.

Chloro- and bromo-coumlometric determination of phenylbutazone.
Acta Pol. pharm. 21 no.3:247-251 '64

1. Z Zakladu Chemii Farmaceutycznej Akademii Medycznej w Lodzi
(kierownik: prof. dr. K. Kalinowski).

COUNTRY : POLAND H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. Food Industry
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 83807

AUTHOR : Hattowska, H.; Kalinowski, L.
INST. : -
TITLE : Evaluation of Butter Production from the Standpoint of Microbiological Investigations, Conducted at the Institute of Milk Industry
ORIG. PUB. : Przegl. mleczarski, 1957, 5, No 12, 20-22

ABSTRACT : Bacteriological quality of Polish butter is considered lower than of that produced in the USSR, GDR or England. The overall bacterial content of highest quality Polish butter reaches 22 mln/ml, wherein approx.60% of microflora consist of non-milk curdling varieties and in the 54% of samples the presence of intestinal bacteria was revealed. The reason for low quality butter is the low quality raw materials, the composition of curdling and mainly unsatisfactory sanitary-hygienic conditions

CARD: 1/2

CARD: 2/2

KALINOWSKI, L.

Investigation of the Kirkendall effect by the continuous method. Bul chim PAN 9[i.e. 12] no.9:669-674 '64.

1. Department of Material Sciences of Warsaw Technical University. Submitted July 16, 1964.

POL/35-59-13-4/25

8(5)

AUTHOR: Kalinowski, Ludomir, Master of Engineering Sciences

TITLE: New Methods of Gas-Carburizing Without Generators

PERIODICAL: Przeglad mechaniczny, 1959, Nr 13, pp 428-433 (Poland)

ABSTRACT: Gas carburizing has many advantages, both technological and economic, compared to other carburising methods. These advantages, however, can only be properly exploited given careful preparation of the gas atmosphere used. The classical methods of carburizing rely on the use of generators which assure such a proper selection of the right atmosphere. But the use of gas generators involves high investment costs and certain difficulties connected with the exploitation and control of this equipment. Carburizing methods in which the use of generators is obviated are both cheaper and easier to operate. The present article discusses the most important of these. The first is a method developed in Czechoslovakia and patented in 1955 by its inventor, Engineer Zboril, under the name Cemup. The muffle furnace used in this method is illustrated in Fig 1. Fig

Card 1/3

New Methods of Gas-Carburizing Without Generators

2 shows in schematic form the repartition of the auxiliary equipment used in this method. Cemup relies for carburizing on a mixture of 1 part propane to 4 parts air, being about 80% of the total volume of gas, and about 20% ammonia. The method has been used successfully at the Autopraha plant in Praha. It was found that operating costs of this method are about 50% of the costs of methods using powders as carburizing agents. The author notes here that he will forgo descriptions of other gas-carburizing methods without generators, since none of them are as widely used as the Cemup method. However, the author then goes on to discuss the use of liquid carburizing agents, these being carbon compounds in the liquid state. These agents decompose in the chamber and give the required carburizing atmosphere. Of the agents used, the author mentions benzene, pyrobenzol, white spirit, naphtha, sintin (a Soviet product), isooctane, toluol, ortoxylol. Tables 1, 2 and 3 summarize some of the results obtained with these agents. The author also mentions the

POL/35-59-13-4/25

New Methods of Gas-Carburizing Without Generators

Homocarb (or Monocarb) method developed in the USA by Leeds and Northrup Co. He concludes that methods which avoid the use of generators are less suited to furnaces operating continuously but give good results with chamber, shaft and drum furnaces used for periodic carburizing. He finds particularly efficient the methods involving the creation of a carburizing atmosphere through the decomposition of liquid agents since they are more rapid and give high quality products. There are 3 diagrams, 1 graph, 4 tables and 10 references, 4 of which are Soviet, 3 English, 2 Polish and 1 Czech.

ASSOCIATION: Politechnika Warszawska (Warszawa Polytechnic)

Card 3/3

KALINOWSKI, Ludomir, dr. inz.

Continuous method of testing the Kirkendall effect. Przegl mech 24 no.2:55 25 Ja '65.

1. Department of Material Science of the Technical University, Warsaw.

[illegible] EWT(d)/EWP(m)/FA/FA(b)/EWP(v)/T-2/EWP(k)/EWP(h)/EWP(w)/EWA(n) Pf-4/Feb
ACCESSION NR: AT[illegible] [illegible] PO/0024/65/000/024/0003/0016
533.662.6:533.6.013.422

AUTHOR: Kalinowski, L. (Kalinovskiy, L.) (Doctor, Engineer)

TITLE: Flutter of hinged rotor blades on a hovering helicopter

SOURCE: Warsaw. Instytut Lotnictwa. Prace, no. 24, 1965, 3-16

TOPIC TAGS: helicopter blade flutter, rotor blade calculation, hovering helicopter

ABSTRACT: A method of flutter analysis is proposed for hinged helicopter rotor blades. The method is based on the assumption of two degrees of freedom (flapping and pitching). The [illegible] of the unbalance of the blade, feedback [illegible] [illegible] flapping and pitching, friction in the axial hinge, and altitude on the flutter [illegible] [illegible]. The blade is considered as completely rigid. [illegible] [illegible] unsteady flow over the blade with [illegible]

[AC]

ures.

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AT5016418

ASSOCIATION: Warszawski Instytut Lotnictwa (Warsaw Aviation Institute

SUBMITTED: 00Jul64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: PR,AC

NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 008 ATD PRESS: 4044

Card 2/2

GRUSZECKI, Ludwik; KALINOWSKI, Miroslaw

Chronic anerythremic myelosis. Polski tygod. lek. 12 no.38:1462-1465 16 Sept 57.

1. (Z Oddzialu Chorob Wewnetrznych Szpitala Marynarki Wojennej).
(ANEMIE, LEUKOERYTHROBIASTIC, case reports,
anerythremic myelosis (Pol))

MIRECKI, Ludwik; KALINOWSKI, Miroslaw

Results of therapy with the preparation Bayer E 39. Polski tygod. lek. 14 no.34:1583-1586 24 Aug 59.

1. (Z II Kliniki Chorob Wewnetrznych A. M. w Gdansku; kierownik: prof. dr med. J. Penson).
(ANTINEOPLASTIC AGENTS, ther.)

KALINOWSKI, Miroslaw

On the effect of antistine on erythrocyte sedimentation.
Pol. arch. med. wewnet. 33 no.8:889-894 '63.

1. Z II Kliniki Chorob Wewnetrznych AM w Gdansku Kierownik: prof. dr med. J. Penson.
(BLOOD SEDIMENTATION) (ANTIHISTAMINICS)
(PHARMACOLOGY) (NEOPLASM DIAGNOSIS)
(DIAGNOSIS, LABORATORY)

KALINOWSKI, Miroslaw; SCHWAN, Stefan

Angiomatosis of the liver associated with thrombocytopenia.
Pol. arch. med. wewnet. 34 no.6:781-784 '64

1. Z II Kliniki Chorob Wewnetrznych AMG (Kierownika prof. dr. med. J. Penson) i z Zakladu Anato[illegible] Patologicznej AMG (Kierownika prof. dr. med. W. Czarnocki).

KALINOWSKI, Miroslaw

Cytodiagnostic lymph node examination in malignant granuloma.
Wiad. lek. 18 no.16:1297-1301 15 S '65.

1. Z II Kliniki Chorob Wewnetrznych AM w Gdansku (Kierownik:
prof. dr. med. J. Penson).

KALINOWSKI, Miroslaw

Cytologic examination of the lymph nodes in systemic and metastatic tumors. Wiad. lek. 18 no.17:1367-1373 1 S '65.

1. Z II Kliniki Chorob Wewnetrznych AM w Gdansku (Kierownik: prof. dr. med. J. Penson).

KALINOWSKI, Miroslaw; JUNGOWSKA, Anna; SZARNACH, Henryk

A case of extensive osseous changes in the course of recurrent secondary syphilis. Pol. tyg. lek. 20 no.19:694-695 10 My '65.

1. Z II Kliniki Chorob Wewnetrznych AM w Gdansku (Kierownik: prof. dr. med. J. Penson), z Kliniki Radiologii i Radioterapii AM w Gdansku (Kierownik: vacat) i z Kliniki Dermatologicznej AM w Gdansku (Kierownik: prof. dr. med. F. Miedzinski).

KALINOWSKI, Miroslaw

Acute renal failure in multiple myeloma. Pol. arch. med. wewnet. 35 no.3:393-396 '65.

1. Z II Kliniki Chorob Wewnetrznych Akademii Medycznej w Gdansku (Kierownik: prof. dr. med. J. Penson).

KALINOWSKI, Marian [o]

Direction of patients for balneotherapy. Wiadomosci lek. 8 no.7:314-316 July '55.

1. Instytut Balneoklimatyczny, Poznan, Slowackiego 8/10
(BALNEOLOGY, in various diseases, indic.)

KEMULA, W.; GRABOWSKI, Z. R.; KALINOWSKI, M. K.

Polarographic oxidation of benzopinacol. Coll Cz Chem 25 no.12: 3306-3312 D '60. (EEAI 10:9)

1. Department of Inorganic Chemistry, University, Warsaw, Poland.

(Polarograph and polarography) (Benzopinacol)

L 12748-63 EPF(c)/EWT(1)/BDS P/016/63/000/002/002/002
AFFTC/ASD/ESD-3 Pi-4/Pr-4 GG/IJP(C)

AUTHOR: Kalinowski, Marek Krzysztof, Magister, Senior Assistant and Sadlej, Andrzej Jerzy

TITLE: Electron paramagnetic resonance. I. Theoretical principles and apparatus

PERIODICAL: Wiadomosci chemiczne, no. 2, 1963, 91-113

TEXT: In this, first of a series of articles on the electron paramagnetic resonance method and the tool it provides today for theoretical investigations in the sciences and practical applications in industry, the authors deal with the basic phenomena directly associated with resonance effects, the theoretical background of paramagnetic resonance itself, and the experimental methods used to disclose resonance absorption. Under spectroscopy they discuss the fine structure of spectral lines and the spin orbit reaction, nuclear spin and the hyperfine structure, and the splitting of spectral lines in a magnetic field. They explain and derive the formulas for the theory of paramagnetic resonance, and describe

Card 1/2

L 12748-63 P/016/63/000/002/002/002

Electron paramagnetic resonance...
the various devices employed for measuring resonance effects in the radio frequencies, as well as the magnetic microwave spectroscopes. There is one table and 12 figures. There are 44 references, which include 4 Polish, 5 pre-war and one East German, about 15 Russian and about 20 English references.

ASSOCIATION: Katedra Chemii Nieorganicznej Uniwersytetu Warszawskiego (Chair of Inorganic Chemistry of the University of Warsaw)
Wydzial Chemii Uniwersytetu Warszawskiego (Chemistry Division of the University of Warsaw)

SUBMITTED: September 28, 1962

Card 2/2

L 13304-63 EPF(c)/EWT(1)/BDS AFFTC/ASD/ESD-3 Pi-4/Pr-4 GG/IJP(C)

P/016/63/000/003/001/001

AUTHOR: Kalinowski, Marek Krzysztof, Magister, Senior Assistant and Sadlej, Andrzej Jerzy

TITLE: Electron paramagnetic resonance. II. Chemical applications of EPR spectroscopy. Experimental techniques and interpretation of results

PERIODICAL: Wiadomosci chemiczne, no. 3, 1963, 171-194

TEXT: Second of a series of two review articles in which the authors discuss the applications of EPR spectroscopy. They dwell in particular on the electron spin resonance spectra of free radicals, which depend on the number of atoms with a nuclear spin other than zero and on the spin density of the position of the unpaired electron in the atom, and explain the conditions determining the formation of the hyperfine structure by describing studies on mono- and polycrystals of DEPH and other free radicals, referring the reader to Ingram's monograph on the subject.

Card 1/2

L 13304-63

P/016/63/000/003/001/001

Electron paramagnetic resonance...

Other headings are: Paramagnetic resonance spectra of ion crystals, resonance spectra of paramagnetic ions in solution, application of the paramagnetic resonance method to chemical kinetics, and the analytical applications of EPR. There are 2 tables and 16 figures. In addition to the key English-language reference which reads: D. J. E. Ingram, Free Radicals as studied by Electron Spin Resonance, London 1958, there are 57 other references, about one-third of which are English and about one-third Russian.

ASSOCIATION: Katedra Chemii Nieorganicznej Uniwersytetu Warszawskiego (Chair of Inorganic Chemistry of the University of Warsaw) Wydzial Chemii Uniwersytetu Warszawskiego (Chemistry Department of the University of Warsaw)

SUBMITTED: September 28, 1962

Card 2/2

MANIKOV, M.Ye.

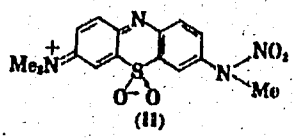
Sanatoria (for "Wiadomosci uzdrowiskowe," No.2/3, 1957, 44-50) by M.O.Kalinovskii. Reviewed by M.E.Manikov. Vop.kur.fizioter. i lech.fiz.kul't. 23 no.1:87-88 '58. (MIRA 11:3)
(POLAND--SANATORIUMS) (KALINOVSKII, M.O.)

P. KALINOWSKI

5
2 May
1

Distr: 4E2c(j)

Structure of methylene blue nitro derivatives. T. Urbański, K. Szyc-Lewańska, and P. Kalinowski (Politech. Warsaw). *Bull. Wojskowej Akad. Tech.* 7, No. 38, 56-61 (1957).—The olive-brown compd. (I), designated by Gnehm as the *trinitro deriv.* of methylene blue and assigned the compn. $C_{13}H_{10}N_6O_7S$, was prepd. by his method (*C.A.* 2, 1286) by nitration with an HNO_3 (d. 1.33)-AcOH mixt., and purified by crystn. from boiling AcOH acidified with HNO_3, followed by pptn. with HNO_3 (d. 1.18). The solubilities of I at 20° and at the b.p. in g./100 ml., in the following solvents, were: Me_2CO, 0.1, 0.35; MeOH, 0.085, 0.20; EtOH, 0.090, 0.21; C_6H_6, 0.001, 0.02; dioxane, 0.090, —; AcOH, 0.15, 0.37. I gave a yellow *color reaction* in solns. with concd. H_2SO_4 and red with aq. H_2SO_4 and HNO_3. It is an *explosive*, sensitive to temp. and to flame, but not to impact. I did not react with nitrone, was hydrolyzed with 2% NaOH to a *phenol*, and contained nitramine groups; this contradicts Gnehm's structure and confirms the proposed one II, which is discussed.



(II)

J. Stecki

URBANSKI, T.; SZYC-LEWANSKA, K.; KALINOWSKI, P.

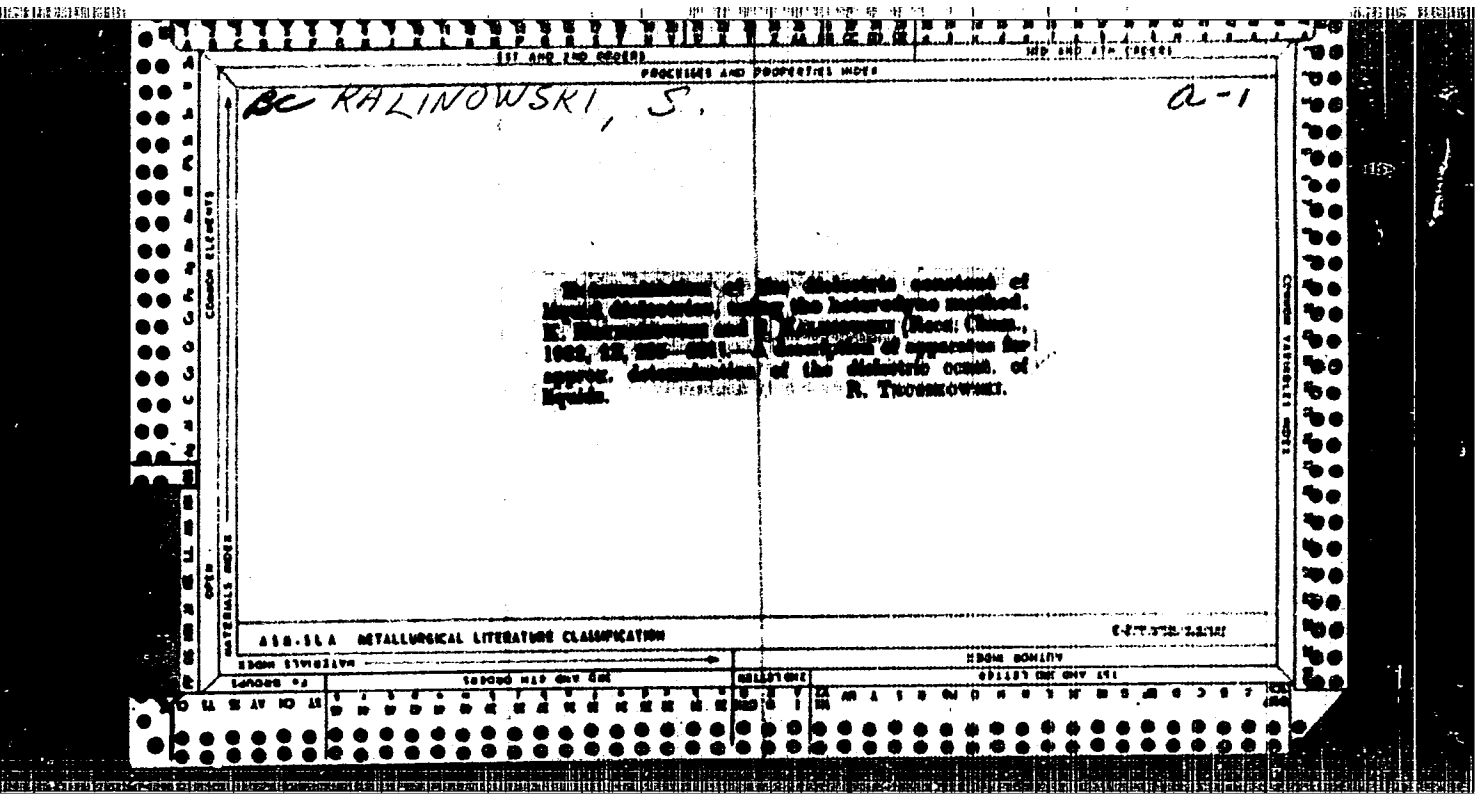
On products of nitration of methylene blue. Bul Ac Pol chim 7 no.3: 147-149 '59. (EEAI 9:7)

1. Technical Military College, Warsaw. Communicated by T.Urbanski.
(Methylene blue) (Nitration)

KALINOWSKI, R.; KOMAR, E.

Experiences with PAS in tuberculosis. Gruzlica, Warsz. 19 no. 4: 455-458 July-Aug. 1951 (CIML 21:3)

1. Of the Warsaw Municipal Sanatorium in Otwock (Director--Romuald Kalinowski, M. D.).



KALINOWSKI, STANISŁAW.

KALINOWSKI, STANISŁAW. Results of Magnetic Observations at Swider. Warszawa Obserwatorjum Geofizyczne w Swidrze, Prace, 1946, no. 10.

KALINOWSKI, ST.

KALINOWSKI, ST. Magnetyzm ziemski (Terrestrial Magnetism). Warszawa, 1948, p. 153.

RAKOWSKI, Wiktor; KALINOWSKI, Tadeusz

2 cases of pulmonary actinomycosis. Gruzlica 31 no.7:813-816 '63.

1. Z Oddzialu Plucnego Szpitala Wojskowego w Szczecinie Ordynator: lek. W. Rakowski i z Oddzialu Plucnego Szpitala im. Kazimierza Dluskiego w Stargardzie Ordynator: lek. T. Kalinowski.

(ACTINOMYCOSIS) (LUNG DISEASES, FUNGAL)

KALINOWSKI, ZOFIA.

KALINOWSKA, ZOFIA. Earth - the Greatest Magnet. Problemy, 1948, P. 440-443.

KALINSKA, Alicja, mgr

Development prospects of forms of vocational training for Gdansk Shipyard employees. Bud okretowe Warszawa 8 no. 6: 187-188 Je '63.

1. Szefostwo Szkolenia Zawodowego Stoczni Gdanskiej, Gdansk.

Possibilities of gluing pol. vinyl chloride. p.108. ACTA PHYSICA POLONICA Warszawa Vol. 9, No. 4, Apr. 1956.

East European Accessions List (EEAL) Library of Congress Vol. 5, No. 11, August 1956.

KALINSKA, Danuta

Application of epoxydized soybean oil to softening polyvinyl chloride. Polimery tworz wielk 7 no.7/8:245-248 Jl-Ag '62.

1. Instytut Tworzyw Sztucznych, Warszawa.

KALINSKA, Danuta

Testing the usefulness of pastes by the speedy aging method.
Polimery tworz wielk 7 no.7/8:251-255 Jl-Ag '62.

1. Instytut Tworzyw Sztucznych, Warszawa.

KALINSKA, Jadwiga

Effects of transfusion of the erythrocytic mass on the volume of circulating blood. Polskie arch. med. wewn. 26 no.12:1833-1836 1956.

1. Z Kliniki Hematologicznej Kierownik: prof. dr. med. W. Lawkowicz. Instytutu Hematologii Dyrektor: doc. dr. med. A. Trojanowski. Warszawa, ul. Chocimska 5.

(BLOOD TRANSFUSION
erythrocytes, eff. on circ. blood volume in anemia (Pol))
(BLOOD VOLUME
eff. of erythrocyte transfusion in anemia (Pol))
(ANEMIA, ther.
erythrocyte transfusion, eff. on circ. blood volume (Pol))

KALINSKA, JADWIGA

GUIMANTOWICZ, Anna; KALINSKA, Jadwiga

Case of pancytopenia with leukocytic antibodies following blood transfusion. Polskie arch. med. wewn. 27 no.9:1241-1254 1957.

1. Z Dzialu Serologii: Kierownik: prof. I. Lillie-Szyskowicz iz z Kliniki Hematologicznej Kierownik: prof. W. Lawkowicz Instytutu Hematologii Dyrektor: doc. A. Trojanowski.

(ANEMIA, APLASTIC, etiology and pathomnesis,
blood transfusions, with anti-leukocyte antibodies (Pol))
(BLOOD TRANSFUSION, complications,
aplastic anemia with anti-leukocyte antibodies (Pol))
(LEUKOCYTES,
anti-leukocyte antibodies in aplastic anemia caused by blood transfusions (Pol))

KALINSKA, Jadwiga (Warszawa, ul. Chocimska 5, Instytut Hematologii)

Pre- and postsplenectomy circulating blood volume. Polskie arch. med. wewn. 29 no.3:375-379 1959.

1. Z Oddzialu Hematologicznego Kierownik: prof. dr med. W. Lawkowicz Instytutu Hematologii Dyrektor: doc. dr med. A. Trojanowski.

(SPLEEN, eff. of excis.
on blood volume (Pol))
(BLOOD VOLUME, physiol.
eff. of splenectomy (Pol))

KALINSKA, Jadwiga

Volume of the circulating blood in certain diseases of the blood.
Polski tygod. lek. 14 no.26:1185-1189 29 June 59.

1. (Z Oddzialu Hematologicznego; kier. prof. dr W. Lawkowicz
Instytut Hematologii; dyr: doc. dr A. Trojanowski)
(BLOOD VOLUME) (BLOOD DISEASES)

KALINSKA, Jadwiga

Diagnostic value and methods of the determination of circulating blood volume. Polski tygod. lek. 14 no.27:1268-1271 6 July 59.

1. (Z Oddzialu Hematologicznego, kierownik: prof. dr W. Lawkowicz, Instytutu Hematologii: dyrektor doc. dr A Trojanowski)
(BLOOD VOLUME)

KALINSKA, Jadwiga; MIRKOWSKA-STELMACHOWSKA, Anna

Complications during prolonged corticosteroid therapy of patients with hemological syndromes. Polski tygod.lek.15 no.21:781-783 23 My '60.

1. Z Oddzialu Hematologicznego Instytutu Hematologii w Warszawie kierownik Oddzialu: prof. dr med. W.Lawkowicz, obecnie: dr med S.Pawelski; dyrektor: doc. dr med. A.Trojanowski

(ADRENAL CORTEX HORMONES toxicol)
(BLOOD DISEASES ther)

KALINSKA, Jadwiga

Clinical and hematological analysis of 122 cases of malignant granuloma. Polski tygod.lek. 15 no.30:1145-1149 25 Jl '60.

1. Z Oddzialu Hematologicznego:kierownik prof. dr med. W.Lawkowicz, obecnie: dr med. S.Pawelski, Instytutu Hematologii: dyr. doc. dr med. A.Trojanowski
(HODGKIN'S DISEASE statist.)

KALINSKA, Jadwiga; POREMBINSKA, Hanna

Hematological changes in old age. Polski tygod. lek. 15 no.49: 1894-1898 5 D '60.

1. Z Oddzialu Hematologicznego; kierownik: dr med. S. Pawelski, Instytutu Hematologii; dyrektor: doc. dr med. A. Trojanowski.

(GERIATRICS) (HEMATOLOGY)

WALEWSKA, Irena; GULMANTOWICZ, Anna; KACPERSKA, Elzbieta; FRANKOWSKA, Krystyna; CHOJNACKA, Irmina; KALINSKA, Jadwiga; SENDYS, Natalia

Appearance of iso-antibodies against the blood platelets, leukocytes and erythrocytes after blood transfusion. Polski tygod. lek. 16 no.33: 1262-1267 14 Ag '61.

1. Z Zakladu Serologii; kierownik: dr med. S. Dubiski, z Oddzialu Hematologicznego; kierownik: dr med. S. Pawelski i z Oddzialu Chorob Wewnetrznych Instytutu Hematologii; dyrektor: doc. dr med. A. Trojanowski.

(ANTIBODIES) (BLOOD TRANSFUSION) (BLOOD PLATELETS) (LEUKOCYTES) (ERYTHROCYTES)

CZECHOWSKA-SOBCZYNSKA, Zofia; KALINSKA, Jadwiga; KUKOLEWSKA-MACHNICKA, Jadwiga

Results of the treatment of malignant granuloma with roentgen rays. Pol. przegl. radiol. 27 no.4:339-345 '63.

1. Z Oddzialu Hematologicznego Kierownik: prof. dr med. W. Lawkowicz i z Oddzialu Wewnetrznego Kierownik: doc. dr med. S. Pawelski Z Instytutu Hematologii Dyrektor: doc. dr med. A. Trojanowski i z Zakladu Radiologii AM w Warszawie Kierownik: prof. dr nauk med. W. Zawadowski.

(HODGKIN'S DISEASE) (NEOPLASM RADIOTHERAPY)

KLEBANOWSKI, Jerzy; KALINSKA, Melania; SLOMSKA, Irena; ZASADA, Danuta

Treatment of early tuberculosis of large joints in children by means of antibiotics applied topically. Chir.narz.ruchu 25 no.2: 161-165 '60.

1. Z Sanatorium im. J. Krasickiego w Otwocku. Ordynator: dr J. Klebanowski.
(TUBERCULOSIS OSTEOARTICULAR in inf.& child.)

KLEBANOWSKI, Jerzy; SLOMSKA, Irena; KALINSKA, Melania

Is it possible to prevent rheumatoid deformities using correct interventions in gonitis? Chir. narzad. ruchu ortop. Pol. 28 no.7:709-710 '63

1. Z Sanatorium Gruzlicy Kostno-Stawowej dla Dzieci im. J. Krasickiego w Otwocku.

Cand Med Sci

KALINSKAYA, N. A.

Dissertation: "Concerning the methods for Determination of Antigenic and Immunogenic Properties of Diphtheria Anatoxins."
22/5/50

Moscow Medical Inst, Ministry of Health RSFSR

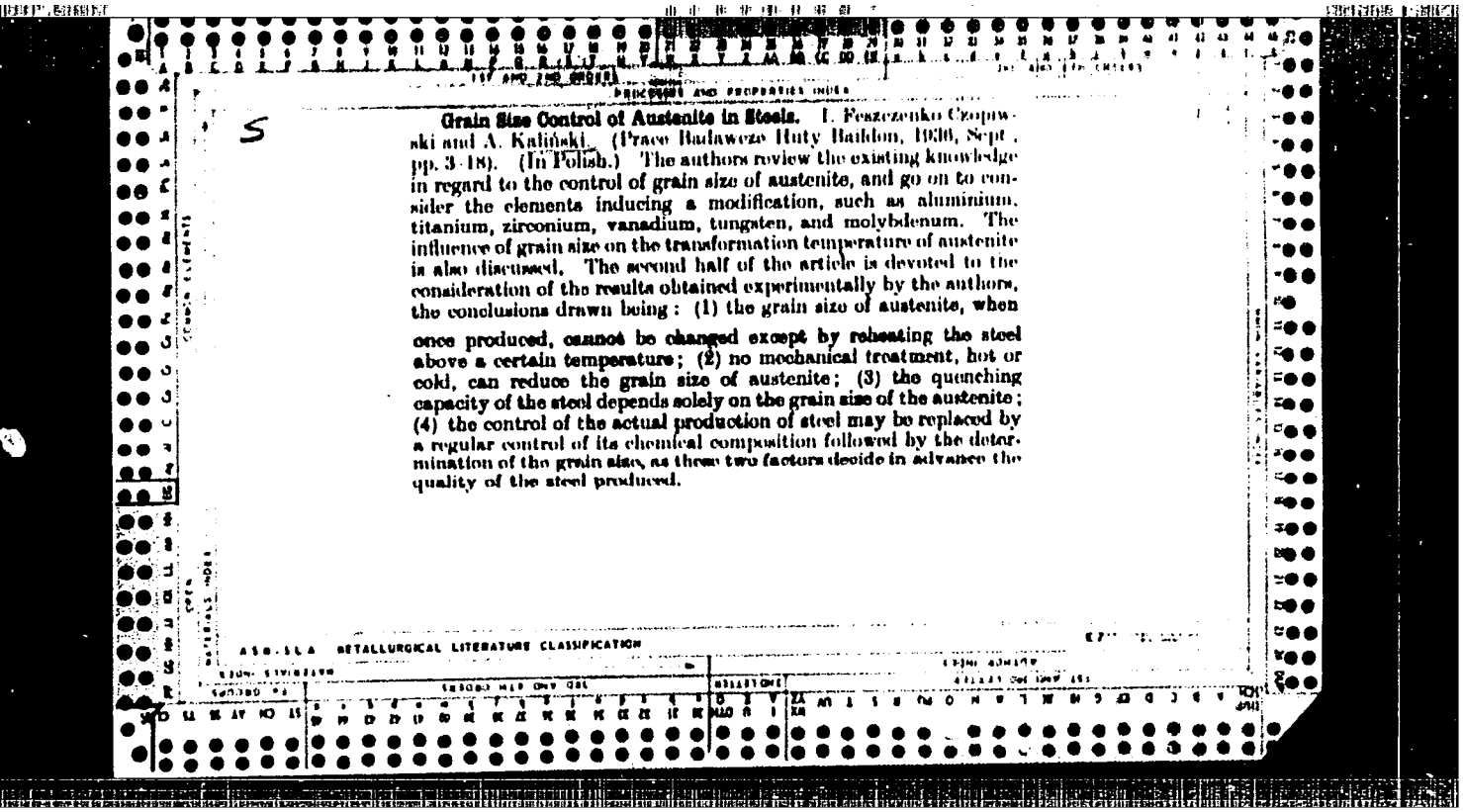
SO Vecheryaya Moskva
Sum 71

FEDOROV, M.V.; KALINSKAYA, T.A.

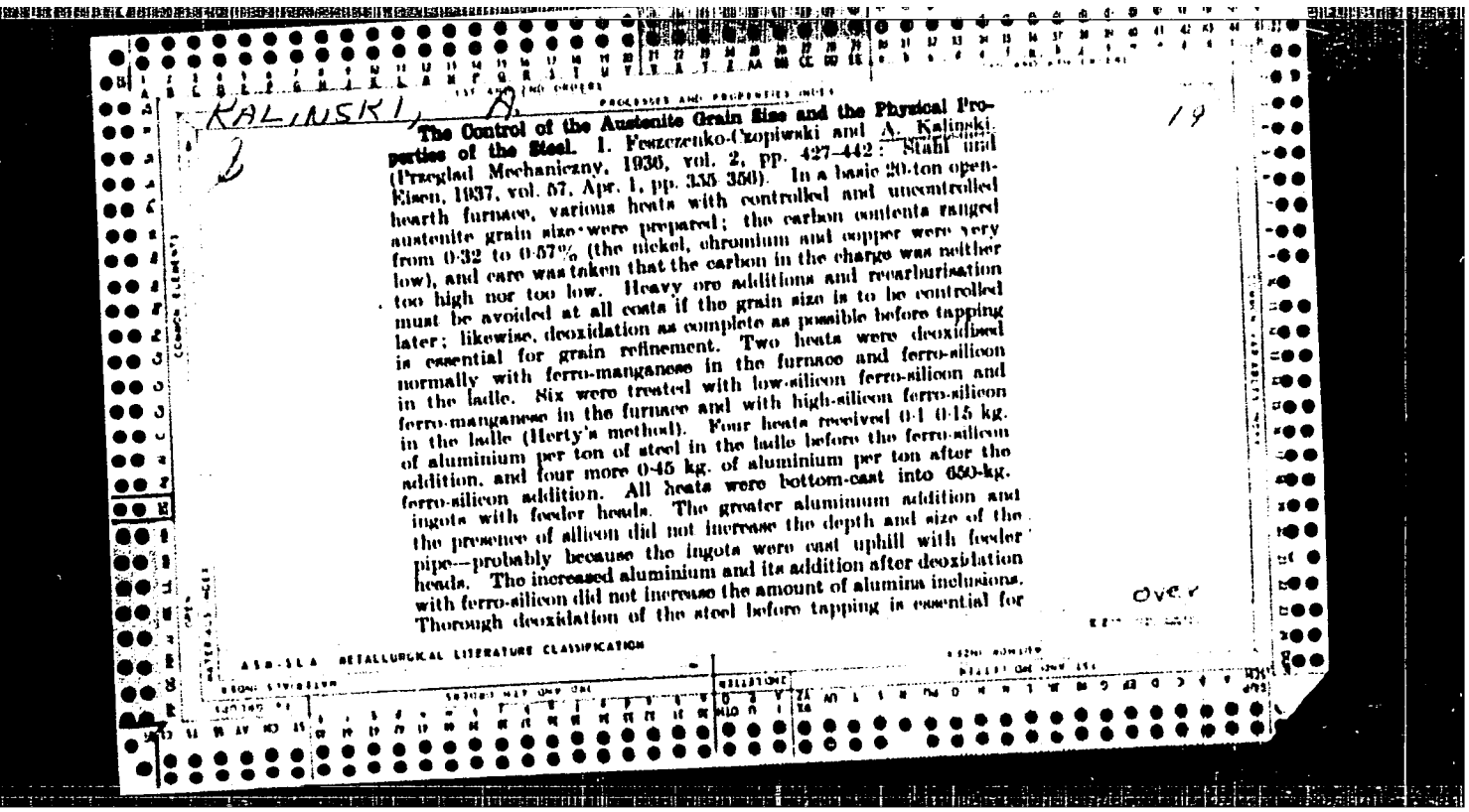
The effect of various factors in the medium on the nitrogen-fixing capacity of Azotomonas fluorescens. Mikrobiologiia 25 no.6:690-696 N-D '56. (MLRA 10:1)

1. Moskovskaya sel'skokhozyaystvennaya akademiya imeni K.A.Timiryazeva i Institut mikrobiologii AN SSSR.

(AZOTOMONAS, culture
fluorescens, eff. of various factors in medium on nitrgen fixing capacity)



Grain Size Control of Austenite in Steels. I. Feszczenko Czopowski and A. Kaliński. (Prace Badawcze Huty Baildon, 1950, Sept., pp. 3-18). (In Polish.) The authors review the existing knowledge in regard to the control of grain size of austenite, and go on to consider the elements inducing a modification, such as aluminium, titanium, zirconium, vanadium, tungsten, and molybdenum. The influence of grain size on the transformation temperature of austenite is also discussed. The second half of the article is devoted to the consideration of the results obtained experimentally by the authors, the conclusions drawn being: (1) the grain size of austenite, when once produced, cannot be changed except by reheating the steel above a certain temperature; (2) no mechanical treatment, hot or cold, can reduce the grain size of austenite; (3) the quenching capacity of the steel depends solely on the grain size of the austenite; (4) the control of the actual production of steel may be replaced by a regular control of its chemical composition followed by the determination of the grain size, as these two factors decide in advance the quality of the steel produced.



KALINSKI, A.

19

The Control of the Austenite Grain Size and the Physical Properties of the Steel. I. Feszczenko-Czopiwski and A. Kalinski. (Przeglad Mechaniczny, 1936, vol. 2, pp. 427–442: Stahl und Eisen, 1937, vol. 57, Apr. 1, pp. 355 360). In a basic 20-ton open-hearth furnace, various heats with controlled and uncontrolled austenite grain size were prepared; the carbon contents ranged from 0·32 to 0·57% (the nickel, chromium and copper were very low), and care was taken that the carbon in the charge was neither too high nor too low. Heavy ore additions and recarburisation must be avoided at all costs if the grain size is to be controlled later; likewise, deoxidation as complete as possible before tapping is essential for grain refinement. Two heats were deoxidised normally with ferro-manganese in the furnace and ferro-silicon in the ladle. Six were treated with low-silicon ferro-silicon and ferro-manganese in the furnace and with high-silicon ferro-silicon in the ladle (Herty's method). Four heats received 0·1 0·15 kg. of aluminium per ton of steel in the ladle before the ferro-silicon addition, and four more 0·45 kg. of aluminium per ton after the ferro-silicon addition. All heats were bottom-cast into 650-kg. ingots with feeder heads. The greater aluminium addition and the presence of silicon did not increase the depth and size of the pipe—probably because the ingots were cast uphill with feeder heads. The increased aluminium and its addition after deoxidation with ferro-silicon did not increase the amount of alumina inclusions. Thorough deoxidation of the steel before tapping is essential for

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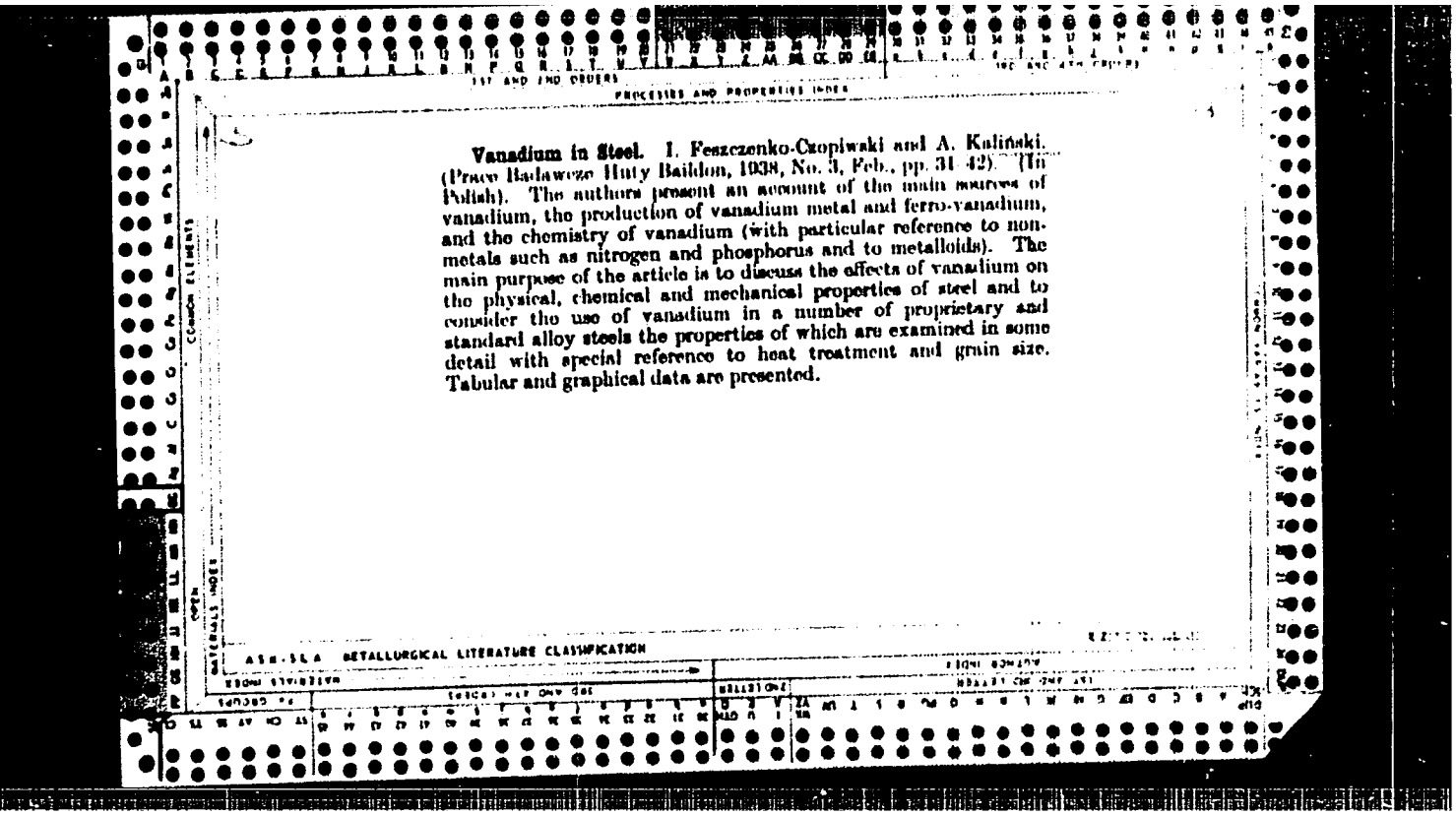
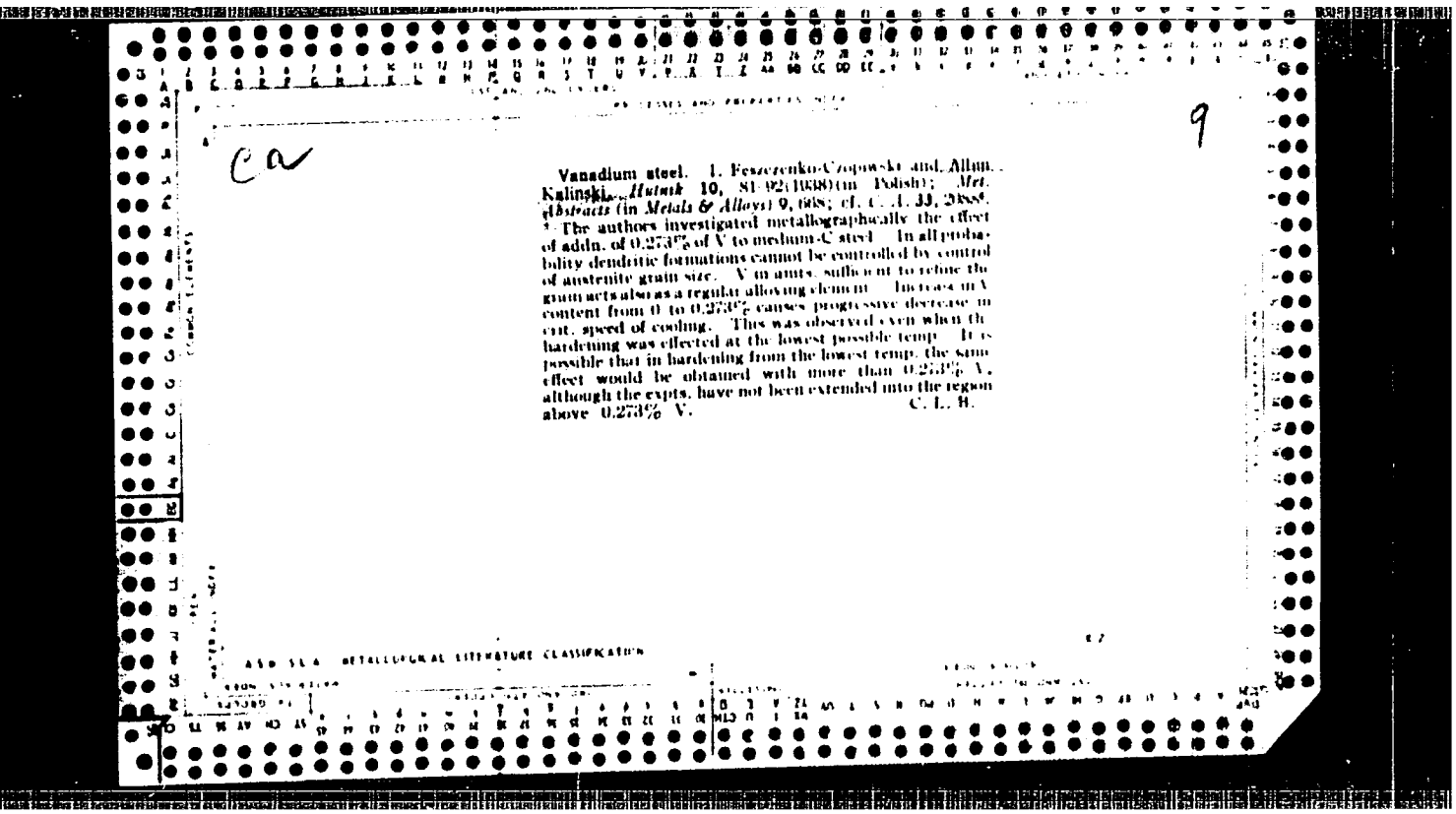
successful grain refinement; hence, care must be taken that part of the aluminium is not oxidised in the following slag, owing to its being added too late. Unlike McQuaid, who attributes the grain refinement to the alloying action of the aluminium, the authors assume that the finely-divided alumina particles act as nuclei. As the production of medium grain size is difficult, the authors suggest that fine grain size should be produced, which can then be rendered medium fine by suitable heat treatment. They found that the grain size was uniform and unchanging from the first ingot to the last of a given heat; the grain size can conveniently be determined in small test ingots cast at the same time. The austenite grain size in the steels treated with aluminium was constant and was unaffected by hot- or cold-working or by heat treatment, provided that the temperature of the commencement of grain growth (which varied up to 300° above Ac_3) was not exceeded; the grain size could not be diminished by these treatments. On quench-hardening, the fine-grained steels were superior to the coarse-grained, being insensitive to the period of heating and the quenching temperature, and having less tendency to form hardening cracks. After carburisation, the fine-grained steels had a thin hypereutectoid case and a comparatively fine-grained core, which did not always need a refining treatment; the optimum hardening temperature varied considerably for these steels, rising to 1175° in some cases. The fine-grained steels did not harden deeply, and for a given treatment their maximum hardness was somewhat lower than that of the coarse-grained steels. Regarding mechanical properties, the fine-grained steels had the advantage; the coarse-grained machined better, but the fine-grained were more wear-resistant, and the latter were less brittle after cold-working; in forging they filled the dies better and had a smooth surface afterwards. Whilst the fine-grained steels contained greater self-stresses after forging, they lost them readily on reheating.

Measurements of the austenite content in relation to the mode of heat treatment, the dilatometric curve of high-speed steel up to 1300°, and observations of the structural changes due to the effect of temperature and the mode of quenching appear to indicate that high-speed steel undergoes a γ–δ transformation at about 1150°, and that, therefore, the region of the γ phase—in which to the temperatures of practical quenching with the temperature carbides are soluble, to an extent varying with the γ phase to —transforms on quenching into the α phase; this occurs by a simple reduction of the lattice parameter, without the δ–γ transformation taking place. The solubility of carbides in this α phase is extremely low. The austenite, which can be observed in the quenched samples, forms during the quenching from those parts of the phase which had not transformed to α phase, this owing to the rapid cooling, which lowers the temperature limit of the γ phase to room temperature. The more violent the quenching, the less is the amount of austenite formed. The secondary hardness—the decomposition of austenite—which is most intense between 500° and 600° C., the range within which this hardening; during This transformation, the foreign atoms are expelled from the lattice; they form intermetallic compounds; and, as the conditions are probably favourable, they grow to the critical size and martensite alloy. As a result of the transformation no temper high-speed forms, but probably troostite; the coercibility of the grains seen steel seems to point to this. The boundaries of the quenched metal are not those of on the polished surface of the steel austenite but of original α grains. The homogenisation of the temperature in the normal manner, more easy and rapid as the melting is raised, becomes less intense in the neighbourhood of the melting point; an inverse reaction then sets in, namely, a differentiation of the concentrations of the elements, which lowers the melting point in the separate grains, that is, intracrystalline segregation.



Vanadium in Steel. I. Feszczenko-Czopiwski and A. Kaliński. (Prace Badawcze Huty Baildon, 1938, No. 3, Feb., pp. 31-42). (In Polish). The authors present an account of the main sources of vanadium, the production of vanadium metal and ferro-vanadium, and the chemistry of vanadium (with particular reference to non-metals such as nitrogen and phosphorus and to metalloids). The main purpose of the article is to discuss the effects of vanadium on the physical, chemical and mechanical properties of steel and to consider the use of vanadium in a number of proprietary and standard alloy steels the properties of which are examined in some detail with special reference to heat treatment and grain size. Tabular and graphical data are presented.



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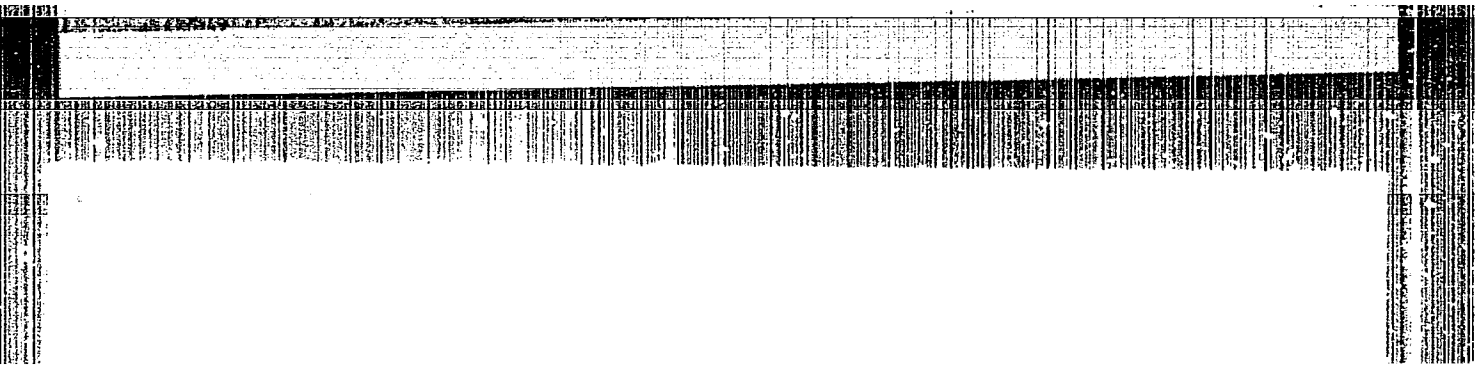
Vanadium steel. I. Feszczenko-Czopowski and Allan. Kulinski. *Hutnik* **10**, 81-92(1938)(in Polish); *Met. Abstracts* (in *Metals & Alloys*) **9**, 168; cf. C. A. **33**, 2888⁸. The authors investigated metallographically the effect of addn. of 0.273% of V to medium-C steel. In all probability dendritic formations cannot be controlled by control of austenite grain size. V in amts. sufficient to refine the grain acts also as a regular alloying element. Increase in V content from 0 to 0.273% causes progressive decrease in crit. speed of cooling. This was observed even when the hardening was effected at the lowest possible temp. It is possible that in hardening from the lowest temp. the same effect would be obtained with more than 0.273% V, although the expts. have not been extended into the region above 0.273% V. C. L. H.

KALINSKI A.

Dubowicki M., Kalinski A. Drill Steel and Drilling Bits.

"Stal [illegible] ... do wiercen" [illegible] No. 6, 1955, pp. 200—
—211. [illegible]

Characteristic properties of drill steel used for [illegible] and percussion drilling are here considered in the light of the [illegible] specifications PN-H-84019. A review is included of the particular [illegible]



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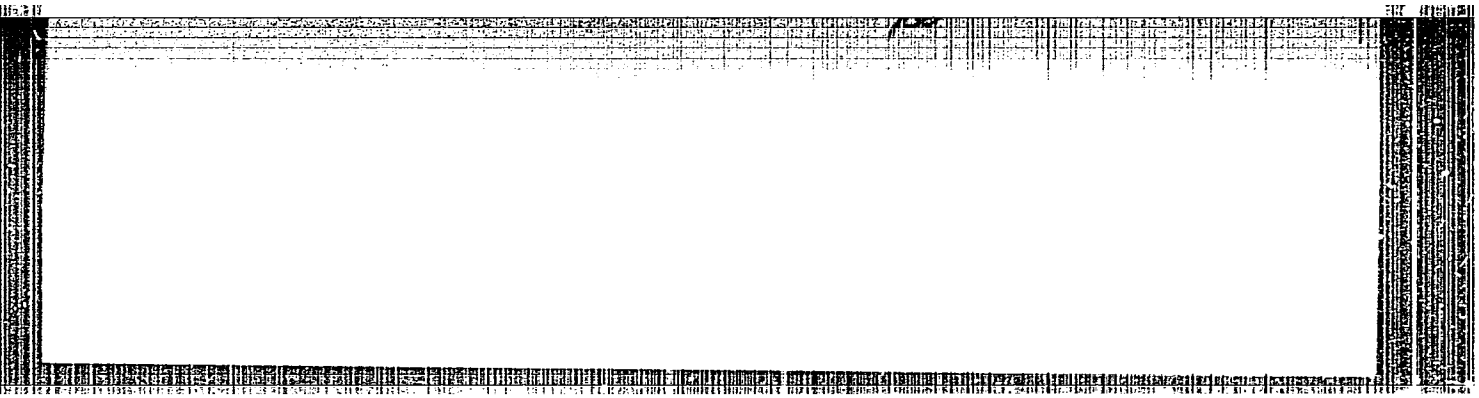

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KALINSKI, Albin, mgr. inz.; PAKULSKI, Janusz, mgr. inz.

Screw casings made from new types of steel. Nafta 18 no.4:98-101 Ap '62.

1. Akademia Gorniczo-Hutnicza, Krakow.

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Remarks on the problem of standards for washer drilling pipes. Nafta Pol 18 no.8:211-214 Ag '62.

1. Akademia Gorniczo-Hutnicza, Krakow.

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On the standard "Rolled or forged steel." Nafta Pol 19 no.1:11-14 Ja '63.

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